

ADVANCED POSITIONS OCCUPIED

By the British as the Result of Heavy Fighting Yesterday.

GEN ROBERTS ISSUED ORDERS

To Respect Rights of Non-Combatants, Pay for Supplies, and Stop "Bumming."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—4:30 a. m.—The Times has the following, dated Sunday evening, from Spearman's camp: "All day yesterday and to-day, General Warren has been attacking the Boers. Their position is a long ridge, four miles northwest of Richard's Drift, ascending from the river. At dawn yesterday (Saturday) our guns occupied a kopje on the east of the range.

"The enemy's defenses were chiefly stone sangars, extending forward and right along the spur, making the position semi-circular. At 11 o'clock General Hart's brigade advanced on the left, along a rocky, uneven spur, into the semi-circle, under heavy fire from three directions. Taking advantage of all possible cover, the troops advanced to a point within 500 yards of the enemy's right wing, but they did not advance beyond the edge of the cover. There they remained until dark, and bivouacked.

"In addition to Maxim Nordenfeldts, the enemy fired shrapnel, captured at Colenso. Their fire was intermittent, and was always temporarily silenced by our masked batteries. At night the enemy's right wing evacuated its position."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch dated Saturday from Spearman's Camp:

"Gen. Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop and practically resulted in our securing the rough tableland, which constituted the key of the Boer position.

"After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the enemy's lines for some time the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Trill Hill, which forms the center of a semi-circle of crests crowned with the enemy's works and some six miles long. Steadily and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Mauser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows: Major General Woodgate's brigade on the right, Major General Hart's brigade in the center and Major General Hildyard's brigade on the left.

"Soon after mid-day the battle on the hill became furious, and from 3 in the afternoon until 6 the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's positions were seized by the British troops, and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spion Kop.

"Our force is bivouacking upon the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action to-day the enemy brought into play new guns, one of which was a quick-firer. To-morrow ought to settle the matter. In to-day's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily.

"While Gen. Warren was fighting his engagement an effectual demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's Drift, the enemy's positions near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's Drift dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"The spirits of the troops are greatly raised by the conviction that Gen. Buller now has a thorough grasp of the situation. As the force has left the railway transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded, and what were a short time ago trickling streams are now deep torrents.

"The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Sometimes thirty oxen are yoked to a single wagon, and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train.

"At another point, or time, half a regiment will drag a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chieveley I have seen nothing of them."

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is reported that ten volunteer stretcher bearers, on their arrival at the front, walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps.

"It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent at New Castle in an indescribable manner."

LONDON, Jan. 22, 12:15 a. m.—Yesterday was quite a record day at the war office. As if anticipating important news, the authorities announced on Saturday, that the fobies of the war office would be open throughout Sunday, and the knowledge that a great crucial battle was proceeding brought a curious stream of inquirers of all classes.

Some gloomy forebodings were caused by the bulletin, announcing that

nearly three hundred had been wounded, but in general a cheery confidence was expressed in the success of General Buller's movement. On it being announced that further official dispatches were improbable to-night, the crowd dispersed, expressing disappointment that the news was not better.

DURBAN, Jan. 21.—The Natal Advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday:

"General Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually repelled with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly, and long range firing became general, lasting until dark.

"General Hildyard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their frontal position, drawing a feeble fire from their Nordenfeldts and rifles. The British naval guns and howitzers shelled the trenches with excellent effect, and many Boers were observed bolting. The British artillery completely silenced the Boer fire, and at nightfall the British infantry occupied an excellent advanced position."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, January 21: "General French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his situation is unchanged."

Engaged All Day.

General Buller cables to the war office:

"SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 9:30 a. m.

"General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult, and as the fighting is all the time up hill, it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 9:30 a. m.—General Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Lancashire and Irish brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is very severe occasionally.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, January 21, 6:55 a. m.: "In order to relieve the pressure on General Warren and to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the position in front of Potgieter's Drift, General Lyttelton made a reconnaissance in force yesterday. This kept the enemy in their trenches in full strength all day.

"Our casualties—Third battalion, King's Royal Rifles, two killed, twelve wounded, and two missing.

Roberts' Order.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday, January 20.—Lord Roberts, purposing not to alienate the Cape Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, the following order:

"The commander-in-chief wishes to impress upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands, the grave importance of doing all in their power, by good and conciliatory treatment, and of securing compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops.

"In all cases where supplies of any kind are required, these must be paid for on delivery, and a receipt for the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever, and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army.

"When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army, and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that supplies are necessary and available, order these in such case to be taken by force, full receipt therefore being given."

MAFEKING, Jan. 6, By Runner to Moolendjan, Jan. 14, Via LOURENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—We concentrated our artillery, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt and one little old ship's gun on January 3, emplacing during the darkness so as to bear on the enemy's big siege gun. We carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon when, after the enemy had fired a couple of shells, we let loose all our pieces, firing and loading as fast as possible.

One of our shots must have thrown the enemy's siege gun out of position, for it ceased firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly reinforcing that point.

The next day they moved back their guns seven hundred yards. They emplaced a five-pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square.

We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole garrison is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager.

MAFEKING, Jan. 10, Via GABERONES, Via LOURENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—The enemy continue the bombardment with field guns and an occasional hundred pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting any one.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Gaberones, undated, says Colonel Plumer has worked down

this far toward Mafeking, with three armored trains and a relieving force. The bridge is being re-built, so that he may proceed.

GREAT PRO-BOER MEETING

In Washington Last Evening, Which Gave Opportunity to Opponents of the Administration to Air Their Animus against Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Grand Opera House, the largest auditorium in Washington, was packed to the doors to-night with an enthusiastic audience, which vigorously expressed its sympathy with the Boers in their fight with Great Britain. The demonstration was planned as a means of evidencing public sentiment, and in numbers and enthusiasm was fully up to expectations. The speakers included members of both branches of Congress and on the stage were other public men who came merely to add their moral support. The key-note of the speeches was that the Boers were fighting for their independence as our forefathers had done in 1776. The gathering assembled under the auspices of the United Irish Societies, and a number of leading Germans of the city joined in the movement. The decorations of the house were American flags, with a fair sprinkling of the green of Erin. Among those who occupied seats on the stage were Senators Mason, of Illinois; Allen, of Nebraska; and Tillman, of South Carolina; Representatives Clark, DeArmond and Cochran, of Missouri; Bailey, of Texas; Carmack and Cox, of Tennessee; Rhea, of Kentucky; Jones and Lamb, of Virginia; Shafer, of Colorado; Doyener, of West Virginia; Meyer, of Louisiana; Oshio, of New York, and Lents, of Ohio, and Mr. Van Sicklen, representative of the Orange Free State at New York, and representatives of the United Irish societies and others. A large delegation of Irish-Americans and German-Americans from Baltimore, was in the audience. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the executive committee, M. P. L. Moran, the national treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who, after a few words of welcome, introduced Congressman Sulzer as the presiding officer of the evening. Mr. Sulzer was greeted enthusiastically.

Speeches were made by Representative Sulzer, Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois; Representative Bailey, of Texas; Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, and Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, expressing sympathy for the Boers in the present struggle against England, comparing the present conflict with the American Revolution, in some instances criticizing the attitude of this country and the administration, and expressing the hope that the Boers would be victorious.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the American people still cherish the lessons and memories of 1776 and 1812, and therefore fully understand and realize the rapacious war which Great Britain is waging against a small but patriotic people, whose misfortune is the possession of natural wealth coveted by British greed.

Whereas, in the prosecution of this robber warfare, Great Britain has not balked as yet of her tyrannous designs, and has therefore resorted to unlawful and barbarous war tactics, as is her wont, to wit:

1.—The arming and mobilization of savages.

2.—The distribution of dum-dum bullets to her soldiery, coupled with the boast that the British government possesses 100,000,000 such missiles.

3.—The illegal seizure of peaceful merchandise, en route from the neutral parts of the United States to friendly Portuguese markets.

Whereas, the President of the United States has not taken proper notice of these outrages, making it necessary for the people at large to express their will through public assemblages and serious warnings; therefore, the citizens of the American capital, in mass meeting assembled, have

Resolved, That the people of the Orange Free State and the South African republic are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and their civilization is recognized to be equal in morality to that of any other people. The false witness of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, the precipitation upon them of savage foes in alliance with trained soldiery threatens the repetition of the horrors of Wyoming, Fort Dearborn and other places, bitterly remembered by the American people as ruthless instances of British perfidy and dishonor. The attention of the President of the United States is respectfully directed to this feature, which is a notorious matter of common repute throughout the world.

Resolved, That this meeting, in concert with the American people throughout the land, sends its sympathy and good will and heartfelt encouragement to the Boers, and reminds them that as we triumphed against the same foe, so may they.

Resolved, That we beseech and strenuously urge the President of the United States to exercise the prerogative vested in him by the peace convention lately arranged by the powers of the civilized world. We beg him to offer his good offices as a mediator between the Boers and the British for the deliverance of those unfortunate Englishmen and their families, now being punished, vicariously, for the crime of a brigand cabinet of gold-grabbers and land-hungry conspirators, not one of whom is at the forefront of the battle.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the shipment of munitions of war from this country for the use of Great Britain.

The political pot is commencing to bubble in various portions of the state.

THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS

Of the Roberts Committee Will Be the Event in the House.

ORATORY THE CHIEF FEATURE

In the Senate on Finance Bill, Philippines, North Carolina Amendments and Quay Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The feature of the proceedings in the house this week will be the consideration of the case of Brigham H. Roberts, the representative-elect from Utah. The case attracted intense interest all over the country. Though both the majority and minority of the committee which investigated the case agree that Mr. Roberts should not sit as a member of the house on account of alleged polygamous practices, there will be a royal struggle over the question of procedure upon which the committee has split. The case will be called upon Tuesday, and two, possibly three, days will be devoted to it. The majority of the committee hold that Mr. Roberts should be excluded, while the minority contend that he should be seated and then expelled, basing their argument for this course upon the ground that Mr. Roberts possessed all the constitutional qualifications for membership, and that any attempt to exclude him upon the theory that Congress has the power to add to those qualifications would establish a dangerous precedent that might return to plague Congress in the future. Littlefield, of Maine, and Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, who presented the minority report, will make a strong fight and say they believe they can convince a majority of the house that the course they advocate is the only proper one to pursue. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that they will be backed by a majority of the house. Mr. Roberts is expected to make a plea in his own defense. Should he be seated in accordance with the contention of the minority a resolution to expel will be immediately offered, and this doubtless will carry by an almost unanimous vote, although the majority in their report have insisted that, once seated, a member cannot be expelled for acts committed before he was a member of the house.

To-morrow will be devoted to District of Columbia matters and Friday to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Vice-President Hobart.

The senate this week again will devote itself almost exclusively to speech making. A variety of subjects will be considered. The financial bill will remain the unfinished business, but the senate will not be held strictly to its consideration. Several set speeches probably will be made upon it, among those who are expected to speak being Senators Cockrell, Daniel and Allen. No announcement has yet been made of speeches on the affirmative side of the measure, but now that a day has been agreed upon for a vote, it may be expected that some of the friends of the bill will speak in its defense.

The first speech of the week will be made immediately after the close of the routine business Monday morning by Senator Pritchard on his resolution declaring the proposed amendments to the constitution of North Carolina to be in contravention of the federal constitution. He will be followed by Senator Turner in a prepared speech on the Philippine question. Tuesday Mr. Ross will address the senate on the application of the constitution of the United States to Porto Rico and the Philippine archipelago. He will be followed on the same date by Mr. McEnery with a speech on the North Carolina constitutional question.

The two reports on the Quay contest will be presented Monday or Tuesday, and as this contest is a privileged question it is not unlikely to receive early attention. Senator Penrose, who is in charge of Mr. Quay's case, says he will ask that the contest be pressed to an early decision in the senate. The Samoan treaty will be taken up again in executive session on the motion of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to reconsider the vote by which it was ratified. The treaty has been already returned to the senate by the President to await the disposition of the Arkansas senator's motion.

WEBSTER DAVIS

Arrival at Lourenzo Marques, and the fact that he is to go to Pretoria in Kruger's Private Coach is Causing Much Comment and Uneasiness.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, arrived here to-day on his way to Pretoria and called upon the governor general, Captain Alvaro de Costa Ferreira, who gave him a most courteous reception and requested him to convey a message of special friendship to President McKinley.

The Transvaal government has informed Mr. Davis that President Kruger's saloon carriage will convey him to Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The publication of the fact that President Kruger is sending a private car to take Webster Davis from Lourenzo Marques to Pretoria is causing considerable speculation here as to whether Mr. Davis, notwithstanding the denials from Washington, has not some sort of official mission.

It is thought rather singular that a simple traveler, even though an official at home, should receive so much attention. The subject is attracting the continental papers, which are inquiring through the London representatives whether the British government has information with regard to the object of Mr. Davis. They are reluctant to believe that one of President McKinley's assistant secretaries would take a vacation in the Transvaal and be given leave of absence from his duties for several months without some special purpose.

A recent dispatch from Washington pointed out that Mr. Davis had given up his proposed visit to the Transvaal owing to the possibility that it might be misinterpreted.

THREE ITALIANS KILLED

In a Family Quarrel in New York City—Nearly Developed a Riot. Antonio and Casper Colletti and David Salvatore the Victims of the Spinellas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Three Italians of one home were shot to death in an inter-family row which began in an Italian tenement house on East Eleventh street at noon to-day and ended in one of the worst Sunday brawls the east side has seen for some time. Antonio Colletti, thirty-seven years of age, married, was shot through the lung and died in his tracks; Casper Colletti, nineteen years of age, his brother, was shot in the breast and died shortly after being taken to Bellevue hospital, and David Salvatore, forty years of age, a cousin of the Collettis, was shot in the stomach and died in the hospital to-night.

Vincenzo Spinella and his son Frank, seventeen years old, have been arrested and charged with the murder, and the police are still searching for Frank Spinella, brother of Vincenzo, who also played a part in the tragedy. The trouble between the Collettis and the Spinellas, which ended in the tragedy to-day, began late last night between Joseph Colletti and Frank Spinella, the housekeeper of 432 East Eleventh street, where the Collettis lived. Colletti came home in company with a friend and found the door to the tenement house locked. To gain an entrance the two men kicked in a panel of the door, against the protests of the housekeeper. A lot of words passed between the housekeeper and Colletti, but there were no particularly hostile demonstrations on either side.

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EFFICACY OF PRAYER

To Have a Part in Settlement of Frankfort Troubles—It Will Require All of This Week for the Evidence in the Contested Election Cases.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The clergymen of Frankfort have decided that next Tuesday shall be set apart in this city as a day of humiliation and prayer. Services will be held in the Episcopal churches at three different times during the day, the first service being at 9 a. m., the second at 4 p. m. and the third at 7 p. m. The churches uniting in observance of the day include the Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, two Presbyterian, Christian and Roman Catholic—all the churches in Frankfort. The clergymen of the various denominations announced from their pulpits this morning that the deplorable events of the last week in the city of Frankfort, and the continued talk of the possible repetition of such affairs as the Colton-Scott tragedy, which is at times indulged in by indiscreet political partisans, has rendered necessary some steps to awaken the public conscience to the dangers threatening the commonwealth of Frankfort. Prayers will be offered at all three services, asking that men of both parties may be guided to act with wisdom and moderation and that the danger of further bloodshed may be safely passed by.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Organized—Some Wheeling Candidates Initiated.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 21.—Steubenville Council No. 472, Knights of Columbus, was organized to-day, by District Deputy Organizer W. A. Maline, of Youngstown. The first and second degrees were conferred by Pittsburgh and Allegheny councils. About 250 knights were in attendance from Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Ashtabula, Youngstown, Wheeling, Akron, Canton and other points. Those initiated from Wheeling were Dr. Charles A. Winger, John J. Coniff, Seaton Alexander and George W. Mathison.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

The Roberts case will occupy the attention of the house this week.

Orators will unburden themselves in the senate this week on various topics.

Horace S. Chamberlain, a prominent merchant of Wilkesbarre, Pa., died of pneumonia, aged fifty-eight.

The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India docks, London, December 23, arrived at Cape Town yesterday.

A committee of Danish farmers has sent to the Prince of Wales 12,000 boxes of choice butter for the British soldiers in South Africa.

Osmán Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, and who was captured last Thursday in the hills near Tokar was brought to Suakin and imprisoned.

The remains of John Ruskin, in accordance with a wish he expressed years ago, will be interred in Coniston churchyard. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

After an illness of only three days, Rev. J. Henry Sharpe, one of the most prominent ministers in the Presbyterian denomination, died at his home, in Philadelphia. The mystery surrounding the disappearance of George B. Eyre, of Chester, Pa., on December 21, was solved yesterday, when the body of Eyre was found on the shore of Raccoon Island, in the Delaware river, opposite Chester. There is every indication that the theory that Eyre was murdered is the correct one, as a great hole was found in the head, just back of the right ear. When found the feet were tied with a rope.

TO OVERTHROW AMERICAN AUTHORITY

Was the Object of the Uprising in the Negroes, Engineered by Chief Officials

OF AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT.

Rebels Ambush Escort and Capture of Train of Convalescents, Going to Regiments.

MANILA, Jan. 21 (10 P. M.)—The escort of fifty men of company C, Thirtieth infantry, Lieut. Reiston commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already cabled, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to rejoin the regiment. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their casualties, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-two horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating escort for three miles along the road until the Americans were reinforced.

MANILA, Jan. 21 (10 P. M.)—Mail advices from Negros bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, Sixth infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant revolt of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected and inaugurated with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the president and several councillors, were lodged in jail on the charge of plotting treason. Several secured their release under heavy bonds, but others remain in prison.

Gen. Smith had evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overpower the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Negros was in a state of uneasiness for a week. Two companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry were hurried from Iloilo to reinforce the garrison at Bacolor.

The officials arrested include some of the most prominent men in Negros. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

BRITISH STEAMER SUTTON

Stranded on Fenwick Island Shoals in a Dense Fog—Crew Rescued by the Onondaga—Wreckers Report the Vessel Full of Water, With Slight Chance of Saving It—Crew Landed at Lewes, Del., and Will Go to Philadelphia.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—The steamer which the Fenwick Island life saving station reported last night as stranded on Fenwick Island shoals, about eight miles off shore, proves to be the British steamer Sutton with a cargo of iron ore from Carthagena, Spain, for Philadelphia.

The Sutton stranded at 5 o'clock Saturday morning during a dense fog. After working all day to back off the shoal, the vessel, from constant pounding, began to fill and settle. After darkness had settled Capt. Pike fired rockets and burned colored lights, which attracted the attention of the revenue cutter Onondaga, which had left the breakwater at 5 o'clock in the afternoon to patrol the coast between Cape Henlopen and Cape Henry. The Onondaga immediately responded to the signals for assistance and sent boats to rescue the crew of twenty-four men. This was difficult to do, as a heavy southwest gale was blowing at the time; but by the aid of the Onondaga's searchlight the last man was taken from the stranded vessel at midnight, and the whole crew was brought to the breakwater.

The weather having moderated this morning, the captain and crew of the stranded steamer went aboard the wrecking steamer North America and at 11 o'clock proceeded to the scene of the wreck for the purpose of examination, with a view of saving the steamer and the cargo if possible.

The wrecking steamer North America returned from the wreck at 6 o'clock to-night, and Capt. Pike and Capt. Hamlett, of the Onondaga, report the vessel to be full of water and are of the opinion that there are slight chances that the vessel can be saved. The shipwrecked crew was landed here to-night and will probably leave for Philadelphia to-morrow.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; brisk southwesterly winds. For West Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds, becoming easterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 32 3 p. m. 33 9 a. m. 34 7 p. m. 45 12 m. 50 Weather changeable.

Sunday.

7 a. m. 54 3 p. m. 46 9 a. m. 34 7 p. m. 43 12 m. 43 Weather fair.

As early as 7 o'clock yesterday morning the west branch of the Susquehanna river at Clearfield, Pa., stood nine feet high, but much colder weather caused it to fall to a seven-foot stage.